

A Berry-Esseen bound for the uniform multinomial occupancy model

Jay Bartroff and Larry Goldstein*
University of Southern California

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Abstract

The inductive size bias coupling technique and Stein’s method yield a Berry-Esseen theorem for the number of urns having occupancy $d \geq 2$ when n balls are uniformly distributed over m urns. In particular, there exists a constant C depending only on d such that

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |P(W_{n,m} \leq z) - P(Z \leq z)| \leq C \frac{\sigma_{n,m}}{1 + (\frac{n}{m})^3} \quad \text{for all } n \geq d \text{ and } m \geq 2,$$

where $W_{n,m}$ and $\sigma_{n,m}^2$ are the standardized count and variance, respectively, of the number of urns with d balls, and Z is a standard normal random variable. Asymptotically, the bound is optimal up to constants if n and m tend to infinity together in a way such that n/m stays bounded.

1 Introduction

In this paper we provide a Berry-Esseen theorem in the classical occupancy problem for the normal approximation of the distribution of the number of urns having occupancy d when n balls are uniformly distributed among m urns. Our proof relies on the inductive version of Stein’s method using size bias couplings as presented in Goldstein (2012). In turn, that work springs from the use of induction in Bolthausen (1984), achieving bounds for the combinatorial central limit theorem. The inductive method relies on expressing a bound for the distance of the given variable to the normal in terms of smaller versions of the same problem. For instance, in the occupancy model, conditional on the contents of a randomly chosen urn, the distribution of the remaining balls is uniformly distributed over one fewer urn.

Stein’s method often proceeds by coupling a random variable Y of interest to a related one using, for example, the method of exchangeable pairs, size bias couplings, or zero bias couplings (see Stein (1972), Stein (1986) and Chen et al. (2010)). However, some of the

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couplings that are the simplest to construct may lack a key boundedness property that is required for the application of many results. By applying a theorem that does not require the coupling to be bounded, in Theorem 1.1 we are able to extend the work of Englund (1981) on the number of empty urns, and that of Penrose (2009) on the number of urns occupied by a single ball, to the case of all occupancies of size two and greater.

In the general multinomial occupancy model, one considers a vector \mathbf{M}_n having components $M_n(i)$ that record the number of balls falling in urn i in n independent trials, where in each trial a single ball falls in urn i with probability θ_i for all $i \geq 1$. In particular, the (multinomial) distribution $\mathcal{M}(n, \theta)$ of \mathbf{M}_n is given by

$$P(M_n(i) = m_i, i \geq 1) = \frac{n!}{\prod_{i \geq 1} m_i!} \prod_{i \geq 1} \theta_i^{m_i}$$

when $m_i, i \geq 1$, are nonnegative integers summing to n , and $\theta \in \Theta$ where

$$\Theta = \left\{ (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots) : \theta_i \geq 0, i \geq 1, \sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i = 1 \right\}. \quad (1)$$

For all $d \geq 0$ the number $Y_n^{(d)}$ of urns containing d balls is therefore given by

$$Y_n^{(d)} = \sum_{i \geq 1} X_{n,i}^{(d)} \quad \text{where} \quad X_{n,i}^{(d)} = \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) = d). \quad (2)$$

Among the many applications of multinomial occupancy models are the well-known species trapping problem (see Chao et al. (1996), Robbins (1968), or Starr (1979)) and the closely-related problem of statistical linguistics (see Efron and Thisted (1976) and Thisted and Efron (1987)). In these applications a collection of species are trapped, or a collection of words are observed, according to the multinomial distribution $\mathcal{M}(n, \theta)$, and estimators of parameters related to the number of unseen species, or words known but unused by an author, are of central interest. Estimators of, say, the number of unknown species most often take the form of linear combinations of $Y_n^{(d)}$ for various d . For example, a well-known conjecture of Starr (1979) is that the uniformly minimum variance unbiased estimator, or UMVUE, of the probability of sampling a new species in a sample of size $n - n_0$, based on an original sample of size n_0 , is

$$\sum_{d=1}^{n-n_0} \frac{\binom{n-n_0-1}{d-1}}{\binom{n}{d}} Y_n^{(d)}.$$

For occupancy models where n balls are distributed among the first m urns only, the urn probability vector θ is given by $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_m, 0, 0, \dots) \in \Theta$ as in (1). Below we will find it convenient to continue to consider the case where the urns are indexed by all $i \geq 1$, even though all but the first m of them will be empty.

In what follows we fix $d \geq 0$ and drop the superscript (d) from our notation, denoting $X_{n,i}^{(d)}$ and $Y_n^{(d)}$ simply as $X_{n,i}$ and Y_n , respectively. Kolchin et al. (1978, p. 37) show that the mean $\mu_{n,m}$ and variance $\sigma_{n,m}^2$ of the number Y_n of urns occupied by $d \in \{0, 1, \dots\}$ balls,

when n balls are distributed uniformly over m urns, are given by

$$\mu_{n,m} = m \binom{n}{d} \frac{1}{m^d} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d}, \quad \text{and} \quad (3)$$

$$\sigma_{n,m}^2 = \mu_{n,m} + m(m-1) \binom{n}{d, d, n-2d} \frac{1}{m^{2d}} \left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{n-2d} - \mu_{n,m}^2 \quad (4)$$

for all $n \geq d$ and $m \geq 2$, with the second term in (4) set to zero for all $d \leq n < 2d$ and $m \geq 2$.

The cases $d = 0$ and $d = 1$ having already been handled by Englund (1981) and Penrose (2009) respectively, we focus on $d \geq 2$. Our main result is the following.

Theorem 1.1 *For $d \in \{2, 3, \dots\}$, let Y_n be the number of urns containing d balls in the uniform occupancy model with n balls and m urns. Then, with $\mu_{n,m}$ given by (3), $\sigma_{n,m}^2$ by (4), and*

$$r_{n,m} = \frac{\sigma_{n,m}}{1 + (n/m)^3}, \quad (5)$$

there exists a constant C depending only on d such that the standardized count

$$W_{n,m} = \frac{Y_n - \mu_{n,m}}{\sigma_{n,m}}$$

satisfies

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |P(W_{n,m} \leq z) - P(Z \leq z)| \leq C/r_{n,m} \quad \text{for all } n \geq d \text{ and } m \geq 2. \quad (6)$$

Regarding lower bounds, Englund (1981, Section 6) shows that in the case $d = 0$,

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |P(W_{n,m} \leq z) - P(Z \leq z)| \geq 0.087 / \max(3, \sigma_{n,m}) \quad (7)$$

and we remark that Englund's argument holds without changes for any random variable $W_{n,m}$ with finite variance supported on the integers, and so for the $d \geq 0$ cases of the occupancy problem in particular.

Although Theorem 1.1 yields a bound for all $n \geq d$ and $m \geq 2$, often interest centers on the behavior of a sequence of occupancy models where n and m vary together in such a way that the ratio of n to m is bounded away from zero and infinity, that is, when there exist $0 < a < b < \infty$ such that

$$a \leq \frac{n}{m} \leq b. \quad (8)$$

Note that the bound on the supremum norm in (6) achieves the rate $1/\sigma_{n,m}$, optimal in view of (7), when $\sigma_{n,m}/r_{n,m}$ is bounded away from infinity, or equivalently, when the upper bound in (8) holds. These observations yield the following immediate corollary; see also Section 4 for a more detailed discussion of these and other asymptotic regimes.

Corollary 1.1 *For any $b \in (0, \infty)$ there exists a constant C , depending only on $d \in \{2, 3, \dots\}$ and b , such that*

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |P(W_{n,m} \leq z) - P(Z \leq z)| \leq C/\sigma_{n,m}$$

for all $n \geq d$ and $m \geq 2$ that satisfy $n/m \leq b$, and the bound is optimal up to constants.

Specializing the broad results of Theorem 4.2 of Chen and Röllin (2010) for general functions of urn occupancies to the case considered here under (8) results in a bound in Kolmogorov distance in the central domain such as the one here, with explicit constants but additional factors of $\log n$ to various powers.

To begin to describe the first ingredient required for the proof of Theorem 1.1, the construction of a size biased coupling, recall that for a nonnegative random variable Y with finite, nonzero mean μ , Y^s has the Y -size bias distribution if

$$E[Yf(Y)] = \mu E f(Y^s) \tag{9}$$

for functions f for which the expectations above exist. In employing the size bias version of Stein's method, see Baldi et al. (1989), Goldstein and Rinott (1996) and Chen et al. (2010), the goal is to construct, on the same space as Y , a variable Y^s with the Y -size bias distribution, such that Y and Y^s are close in some sense. Previous applications of size bias coupling in Stein's method for producing bounds in the Kolmogorov distance in the presence of dependence, but for Goldstein (2012), have required that $|Y^s - Y|$ be bounded.

To size bias the number of urns Y_n containing d balls, note that when n balls are uniformly distributed over m urns, Y_n in (2) is the sum of m exchangeable indicators. In general, Lemma 2.1 below says, essentially, that to size bias such a sum one chooses an indicator uniformly, sets it to one, and then 'adjusts' the remaining indicators, if necessary, to have their original distribution given that the selected indicator now takes the value one. In the occupancy problem, to set an indicator for a chosen urn equal to one if it is not so already, one must either add balls to that urn if it has fewer than d balls, or redistribute balls from the urn if it has an excess over d . As it is possible that the chosen urn has, say, all n balls, the resulting coupling fails to be bounded in n . However, as there is small probability that a very large number of balls will need to be redistributed, the coupling can be controlled using quantities such as moments on bounds K_n on the absolute difference between Y_n^s and Y_n .

To describe the second ingredient in the application of Theorem 3.1 in general, the inductive component, suppose that for some nonnegative integer n_1 , for all $n \geq n_1$ we are given a nonnegative random variable Y_n whose distribution \mathcal{L}_θ depends on a parameter θ in a topological space Θ_n . As bounds to the normal for Y_n can be expressed in terms of a number of quantities, including bounds to the normal for 'smaller versions' of the same problem, an inductive argument yielding a recursion for the bound may be constructed when for a certain collection of random variables J_n , L_n a random variable taking values in $\{0, \dots, n\}$ and $\psi_{n,\theta}$ a parameter in Θ_{n-L_n} , there exists a random variable V_n on the same space as Y_n such that

$$\mathcal{L}_\theta(V_n|J_n) = \mathcal{L}_{\psi_{n,\theta}}(Y_{n-L_n})$$

holds on a set where the size of L_n is controlled. One must also control the difference between Y_n and V_n , but again strict boundedness is not required on $Y_n - V_n$ but rather moment estimates of a bounding random variable B_n satisfying $|Y_n - V_n| \leq B_n$.

Regarding the inductive component for our occupancy problem, if the urn chosen to have occupancy d in the size bias configuration is removed, then, conditional on the identity of that urn and the number of balls it contains, the remaining configuration has the same uniform multinomial distribution over the remaining urns, one fewer than the number in the original configuration, of the balls not contained in the urn chosen. And again, as with the bound K_n on $|Y_n^s - Y_n|$, though it is possible that the chosen urn contains a very large number of balls, it is unlikely that it will.

In the uniform model, Englund (1981) gave an explicit Berry-Esseen bound of order $1/\sigma_{n,m}$, with a corresponding lower bound (7) of the same order, for the number of occupied urns, or equivalently, for the number of empty urns forming the complement, that is, those with occupancy $d = 0$. For the non-uniform case, Quine and Robinson (1984) gave a less explicit error bound. Hwang and Janson (2008) obtained a local limit theorem, and also describe applications including species trapping and statistical linguistics. Johnson and Kotz (1977) and Kolchin et al. (1978) give results for models of this type in the uniform and some non-uniform cases. Penrose (2009) considers the case $d = 1$ where Y_n counts the number of isolated balls, and obtains a Berry-Esseen bound via size-biased coupling in the uniform case, and for the non-uniform case as well with a slightly larger constant. Karlin (1967), Gneden et al. (2007) and Barbour and Gneden (2009) consider the infinite occupancy model, the first two proving central limit theorems for the number of occupied urns, the last providing a multivariate normal approximation for arbitrary occupancies of a fixed number of urns.

In Section 2 we construct the coupling of Y_n and the size biased variable Y_n^s . In Section 3, with the help of Lemma 3.1, we prove Theorem 1.1 by verifying the conditions of Theorem 3.1. Some discussion is provided in Section 4, and the proof of Lemma 3.1 is given in the Appendix. With \mathbb{Z} the set of integers, let $\mathbb{N}_k = \mathbb{Z} \cap [k, \infty)$. Throughout, we will use C, C_1, C_2, \dots to denote positive, finite constants depending only on d . Since in what follows we focus on the uniform occupancy problem, for notational simplicity we specify the multinomial probability vector by $m \in \mathbb{N}_1$ rather than by the corresponding vector

$$\theta_m = (\underbrace{1/m, \dots, 1/m}_m, 0, 0, \dots) \quad (10)$$

and write \mathbb{N}_2 for our parameter space. When considering subsets $\Theta_n \subseteq \Theta$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and invoking Theorem 3.1, statements such as $m \in \Theta_n$ should be interpreted as meaning that $\theta_m \in \Theta_n$. Further, we will denote the uniform multinomial distribution of n balls over m urns as $\mathcal{M}(n, m)$, in parallel to our notation for the binomial $\mathcal{B}(n, p)$ distribution with n trials and success probability p .

2 Size Bias Coupling

A general prescription for size biasing a sum of nonnegative variables is given in Goldstein and Rinott (1996); specializing to exchangeable indicators yields the following result.

Lemma 2.1 *Suppose $Y = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{I}} X_\alpha$, a finite sum of nontrivial exchangeable Bernoulli variables $\{X_\alpha, \alpha \in \mathcal{I}\}$, and that for $\alpha \in \mathcal{I}$ the variables $\{X_\beta^\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{I}\}$ have joint distribution*

$$\mathcal{L}(X_\beta^\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{I}) = \mathcal{L}(X_\beta, \beta \in \mathcal{I} | X_\alpha = 1).$$

Then

$$Y^\alpha = \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{I}} X_\beta^\alpha$$

has the Y size biased distribution Y^s characterized by (9), as does the mixture Y^I when I is a random index with values in \mathcal{I} , independent of all other variables.

Proof: First, fixing $\alpha \in \mathcal{I}$, we show that Y^α satisfies (9). For given f ,

$$E[Yf(Y)] = \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{I}} E[X_\beta f(Y)] = \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{I}} P[X_\beta = 1] E[f(Y)|X_\beta = 1].$$

As exchangeability implies that $E[f(Y)|X_\beta = 1]$ does not depend on β , we have

$$E[Yf(Y)] = \left(\sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{I}} P[X_\beta = 1] \right) E[f(Y)|X_\alpha = 1] = E[Y] E[f(Y^\alpha)],$$

demonstrating the first result. The second follows easily using that Y^I is a mixture of random variables all of which have distribution Y^s . \square

With $n \geq d$ we prove Theorem 1.1 by constructing a size bias coupling of Y_n^s to Y_n for the urn model and verifying the hypotheses of Theorem 3.1. To apply Lemma 2.1 we construct, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, a configuration \mathbf{M}_n^i that has the conditional distribution of $\mathcal{M}(n, m)$ given that urn i contains d balls on the same space as a configuration \mathbf{M}_n with the unconditional distribution $\mathcal{M}(n, m)$.

We now describe the joint construction of \mathbf{M}_n^i and \mathbf{M}_n formally; in its course we will also define the vector \mathbf{R}_n^i specifying the difference, up to sign, between \mathbf{M}_n and \mathbf{M}_n^i . For a vector \mathbf{M} and a given $i \geq 1$, let $\langle \mathbf{M} \rangle_i$ be the vector obtained by deleting the i^{th} component of \mathbf{M} .

With $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ we first specify the i^{th} components of \mathbf{M}_n and \mathbf{M}_n^i by letting $M_n(i) \sim \mathcal{B}(n, 1/m)$ and $M_n^i(i) = d$, respectively. Next, let vectors $\mathbf{M}'_{n,i}$ and \mathbf{R}_n^i satisfy $M'_{n,i}(i) = R_n^i(i) = 0$, and whose remaining components are conditionally independent given $M_n(i)$, with conditional distributions given $M_n(i)$ specified by

$$\mathcal{L}(\langle \mathbf{M}'_{n,i} \rangle_i | M_n(i)) = \mathcal{M}(n - M_n(i) \vee d, m - 1)$$

and

$$\mathcal{L}(\langle \mathbf{R}_n^i \rangle_i | M_n(i)) = \mathcal{M}(|d - M_n(i)|, m - 1), \quad (11)$$

and set

$$\langle \mathbf{M}_n \rangle_i = \langle \mathbf{M}'_{n,i} \rangle_i + \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) < d) \langle \mathbf{R}_n^i \rangle_i \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \mathbf{M}_n^i \rangle_i = \langle \mathbf{M}'_{n,i} \rangle_i + \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) > d) \langle \mathbf{R}_n^i \rangle_i.$$

By the additive property of the multinomial distribution, conditional on $M_n(i)$ we have that $\langle \mathbf{M}_n \rangle_i \sim \mathcal{M}(n - M_n(i), m - 1)$ in all cases, so that $\mathbf{M}_n \sim \mathcal{M}(n, m)$, as required. Likewise in all cases $\langle \mathbf{M}_n^i \rangle_i \sim \mathcal{M}(n - d, m - 1)$, so

$$\mathbf{M}_n \sim \mathcal{M}(n, m) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{M}_n^i) = \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{M}_n | M_n(i) = d). \quad (12)$$

Further, we note that the difference between the two configurations excluding urn i satisfies

$$\langle \mathbf{M}_n^i \rangle_i - \langle \mathbf{M}_n \rangle_i = \text{sign}(M_n(i) > d) \langle \mathbf{R}_n^i \rangle_i, \quad \text{where} \quad \sum_{j \geq 1} R_n^i(j) = |d - M_n(i)|. \quad (13)$$

Applying the indicator function $\mathbf{1}(\cdot = d)$ coordinate-wise to (12) and recalling (2) we obtain

$$\mathcal{L}(X_{n,1}^i, \dots, X_{n,m}^i) = \mathcal{L}(X_{n,1}, \dots, X_{n,m} | M_n(i) = d),$$

and Lemma 2.1 now yields that Y_n^i , counting the number of urns containing d balls in the configuration \mathbf{M}_n^i , given explicitly by

$$Y_n^i = \sum_{j \geq 1} X_{n,j}^i, \quad \text{with} \quad X_{n,j}^i = \mathbf{1}(M_n^i(j) = d) \quad \text{for } j \geq 1,$$

has the Y_n -size biased distribution. Again by Lemma 2.1, if I_n is uniformly distributed over $\{1, \dots, m\}$, independent of all other variables, then $Y_n^s = Y_n^{I_n}$ also has the Y_n -size bias distribution.

3 Auxiliary Results and Proof of Theorem 1.1

To prove Theorem 1.1 we utilize a general result of Goldstein (2012), given as Theorem 3.1 below, whose framework has already been described in Section 1. In particular, the random variables of interest $Y_n, n \geq n_0$ have distributions $\mathcal{L}_\theta(Y_n)$ that depend on a parameter θ in a topological space Θ_n , also endowed with a σ -algebra of subsets. In our application we give $\Theta_n = \mathbb{N}_2$ the discrete topology, and the σ -algebra the collection of all its subsets.

In Theorem 3.1, $r_{n,\theta}$ is a function that determines the quality of the bound to the normal, the sequence $s_{n,\theta}$ is used to control a random variable $L_{n,\theta}$ determining the size of the smaller subproblem V_n related to Y_n . In general, the mean $\mu_{n,\theta}$ and variance $\sigma_{n,\theta}^2$ of Y_n under \mathcal{L}_θ , and $r_{n,\theta}$, are required to be measurable in θ , a condition satisfied for all natural examples, and in particular, for the one considered here.

Theorem 3.1 *For some $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and all $n \geq n_0$ and $\theta \in \Theta_n$, let Y_n be a nonnegative random variable with mean $\mu_{n,\theta}$ and positive variance $\sigma_{n,\theta}^2$, and set*

$$W_{n,\theta} = \frac{Y_n - \mu_{n,\theta}}{\sigma_{n,\theta}}, \tag{14}$$

the standardized value of Y_n . Let $r_{n,\theta}$ be positive for all $n \geq n_0$ and $\theta \in \Theta_n$, and for all $r \geq 0$, letting

$$\Theta_{n,r} = \{\theta \in \Theta_n : r_{n,\theta} \geq r\}, \tag{15}$$

assume there exists $r_1 > 0$ and $n_1 \geq n_0$ such that

$$\max_{n_0 \leq n < n_1} \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}} r_{n,\theta} < \infty. \tag{16}$$

Further, suppose that for all $n \geq n_1$ and $\theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}$, there exist random variables $Y_n^s, K_n, L_n, \psi_{n,\theta}, V_n$ and B_n on the same space as Y_n , and a σ -algebra \mathcal{F}_n , generated by a collection of random elements J_n , such that the following conditions hold.

1. The random variable Y_n^s has the Y_n -size bias distribution, and

$$\Psi_{n,\theta} = \sqrt{\text{Var}_\theta(E_\theta(Y_n^s - Y_n|Y_n))} \quad \text{satisfies} \quad \sup_{n \geq n_1, \theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}} \frac{r_{n,\theta} \mu_{n,\theta} \Psi_{n,\theta}}{\sigma_{n,\theta}^2} < \infty. \quad (17)$$

2. The random variable K_n is \mathcal{F}_n -measurable, $|Y_n^s - Y_n| \leq K_n$, and

$$\sup_{n \geq n_1, \theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}} \frac{r_{n,\theta} \mu_{n,\theta} E_\theta[(1 + |W_{n,\theta}|) K_n^2]}{\sigma_{n,\theta}^3} < \infty, \quad (18)$$

with $W_{n,\theta}$ as given in (14).

3. The random variable L_n takes values in $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$, there exists a positive integer valued sequence $\{s_{n,\theta}\}_{n \geq n_1}$ satisfying $n - s_{n,\theta} \geq n_0$, the variables L_n and $\psi_{n,\theta}$ are \mathcal{F}_n -measurable, with $F_{n,\theta} \in \mathcal{F}_n$, $F_{n,\theta} \subset \{L_n \leq s_{n,\theta}\}$,

$$\psi_{n,\theta} \in \Theta_{n-L_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{L}_\theta(V_n|J_n) = \mathcal{L}_{\psi_{n,\theta}}(Y_{n-L_n}) \quad \text{on } F_{n,\theta} \quad (19)$$

and

$$\sup_{n \geq n_1, \theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}} \frac{r_{n,\theta}^2 \mu_{n,\theta}}{\sigma_{n,\theta}^3} E_\theta [K_n^2 (1 - \mathbf{1}(F_{n,\theta}))] < \infty. \quad (20)$$

4. There exist $\{C_1, C_2\} \subset (0, \infty)$ such that

$$\sigma_{n,\theta}^2 \leq C_1 \sigma_{n-L_n, \psi_{n,\theta}}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad r_{n,\theta} \leq C_2 r_{n-L_n, \psi_{n,\theta}} \quad \text{on } F_{n,\theta}.$$

5. The random variable B_n is \mathcal{F}_n -measurable, $|Y_n - V_n| \leq B_n$ and

$$\sup_{n \geq n_1, \theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}} \frac{r_{n,\theta}^2 \mu_{n,\theta} E_\theta[K_n^2 B_n]}{\sigma_{n,\theta}^4} < \infty. \quad (21)$$

6. Either

(a) there exists $l_{n,0} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $P_\theta(L_n = l_{n,0}) = 1$ for all $\theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}$

or

(b) the set Θ_{n,r_1} is a compact subset of Θ_n , and the functions of θ

$$t_{n,\theta,l} = E_\theta \left(\frac{K_n^2}{EK_n^2} \mathbf{1}(L_n = l) \right) \quad \text{for } l \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

are continuous on Θ_{n,r_1} for $l \in \{0, 1, \dots, s_n\}$ where $s_n = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}} s_{n,\theta}$.

Then there exists a constant C such that for all $n \geq n_0$ and $\theta \in \Theta_n$

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |P_\theta(W_{n,\theta} \leq z) - P(Z \leq z)| \leq C/r_{n,\theta}.$$

When higher moments exist a number of the conditions of the theorem may be verified using standard inequalities. In particular, by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality a sufficient condition for (18) is

$$\sup_{n \geq n_1, \theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}} \frac{r_{n,\theta} \mu_{n,\theta} k_{n,\theta,4}^{1/2}}{\sigma_{n,\theta}^3} < \infty \quad \text{where} \quad k_{n,\theta,m} = E_\theta K_n^m, \quad (22)$$

and, when $F_{n,\theta} = \{L_{n,\theta} \leq s_{n,\theta}\}$ then a sufficient condition for (20) is

$$\sup_{n \geq n_1, \theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}} \frac{r_{n,\theta}^2 \mu_{n,\theta} k_{n,\theta,4}^{\frac{1}{2}} l_{n,\theta,2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sigma_{n,\theta}^3 s_{n,\theta}} < \infty \quad \text{where} \quad l_{n,\theta,m} = E_\theta L_n^m, \quad (23)$$

since, additionally using the Markov inequality yields

$$E_\theta [K_n^2 \mathbf{1}(L_n > s_{n,\theta})] \leq k_{n,\theta,4}^{1/2} P_\theta(L_n > s_{n,\theta})^{\frac{1}{2}} = k_{n,\theta,4}^{1/2} P_\theta(L_n^2 > s_{n,\theta}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{k_{n,\theta,4}^{\frac{1}{2}} l_{n,\theta,2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{s_{n,\theta}}.$$

Similarly, a sufficient condition for (21) is

$$\sup_{n \geq n_1, \theta \in \Theta_{n,r_1}} \frac{r_{n,\theta}^2 \mu_{n,\theta} k_{n,\theta,4}^{\frac{1}{2}} b_{n,\theta,2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sigma_{n,\theta}^4} < \infty \quad \text{where} \quad b_{n,\theta,m} = E_\theta B_n^m.$$

Recalling $\mathbb{N}_k = \mathbb{Z} \cap [k, \infty)$, applying Theorem 3.1 to the occupancy problem we let $n_0 = d$, $r_{n,m}$ be given by (5), and $\Theta_n = \mathbb{N}_2$ for all $n \geq n_0$, making note of the identification between positive integers m and elements given by (10) that lie in the set Θ of (1).

Before starting the proof of Theorem 1.1 we collect some crucial facts needed later regarding the behavior of the mean and variance of Y_n . Letting

$$\tau_d(x) = \frac{e^{-x} x^d}{d!} \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_d(x) = 1 - \tau_d(x) - \tau_d(x) \frac{(x-d)^2}{x}, \quad (24)$$

Kolchin et al. (1978, p. 37-38) show that, for all $n, m \geq 1$ and $d \geq 0$,

$$\mu_{n,m} \leq m \tau_d(n/m) e^{d/m} \quad (25)$$

and that for $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ such that $n/m = o(m)$,

$$\mu_{n,m} = m \tau_d(n/m) + \tau_d(n/m) \left(d - \frac{n/m}{2} - \frac{\binom{d}{2}}{n/m} \right) + O(1/m)$$

and

$$\sigma_{n,m}^2 = m \tau_d(n/m) \varphi_d(n/m) (1 + o(1)). \quad (26)$$

The following lemma gives further properties of $\mu_{n,m}$ and $\sigma_{n,m}^2$, and is proved in the Appendix.

Lemma 3.1 1. For any fixed $n \geq d \geq 2$,

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_{n,m}^2 = 0 \quad (27)$$

and the set Θ_{n,r_1} , given in (15) with $r_{n,m}$ as in (5), is finite for all $r_1 > 0$.

2. Let $d \geq 1$. There are constants C_3, C_4, C_5 , depending only on d , such that, for all $n \geq d$ and $m \geq 2$,
 - (a) $\sigma_{n,m}^2 \leq C_3 \mu_{n,m}$
 - (b) $\mu_{n,m} \leq C_4 n$ and $\sigma_{n,m}^2 \leq C_5 n$.
3. Let $d \geq 2$. With $\varphi_d(x)$ given by (24), $\inf_{x>0} \varphi_d(x) > 0$.
4. Let $d \geq 2$. Given any n^*, m^* and $\varepsilon > 0$ there are constants r_1 and C_6 such that all n, m satisfying $\sigma_{n,m}^2 \geq r_1$ also satisfy
 - (a) $n > n^*$ and $m > m^*$
 - (b) $n/m \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \log m$
 - (c) $\mu_{n,m} \leq C_6 \sigma_{n,m}^2$.

In keeping with the notation of Theorem 3.1 and the identification between elements in \mathbb{N}_1 and Θ in (1) and as described at the end of Section 1, in the following we will use E_m , Var_m , and P_m to respectively denote expectation, variance, and probability with respect to a multinomial distribution with probability parameter (10).

Proof of Theorem 1.1

We prove Theorem 1.1 by verifying the conditions of Theorem 3.1. When $n = d$ and $m \geq 2$, the probability that all d balls fall in urn 1 is positive, as is the probability that $d - 1$ balls fall in urn 1. Hence $P(Y_n > 0)$ and $P(Y_n = 0)$ are both positive, so Y_n is not constant almost surely, and its variance $\sigma_{d,m}^2$ is strictly positive. The same conclusion holds for $n \geq d + 1$ and $m \geq 2$ by considering the event that d balls fall in urn 1 and $n - d$ in urn 2, and the event that all balls fall in urn 1. Hence $r_{n,m}$ given in (5) is also positive for all $n \geq n_0$ and $m \in \Theta_n$. In lieu of naming n_1 and r_1 explicitly, we show that the conditions of Theorem 3.1 are satisfied by choosing n_1 and r_1 sufficiently large. By Part 1 of Lemma 3.1, the set Θ_{n,r_1} is finite for all $n \geq n_0$ and $r_1 > 0$, hence (16) is satisfied for any such pair.

To help with the verification of the six conditions of Theorem 3.1 we first note that Parts 2 and 4 of Lemma 3.1 allow us to choose $r_1 > 0$ such that there exist positive constants C_3, C_5, C_6 such that $\sigma_{n,m}^2 \geq r_1$ implies

$$\sigma_{n,m}^2 \leq C_3 \mu_{n,m} \tag{28}$$

$$\sigma_{n,m}^2 \leq C_5 n \tag{29}$$

$$\mu_{n,m} \leq C_6 \sigma_{n,m}^2 \tag{30}$$

$$\frac{n}{m} \leq 2 \log m \leq \sqrt{m/3} \tag{31}$$

$$m \geq 3. \tag{32}$$

Below we will repeatedly use these bounds along with the fact that

$$\Theta_{n,r_1} \subset \{m : \sigma_{n,m}^2 \geq r_1\} \quad \text{for all } n \geq d \text{ and } m \geq 2, \tag{33}$$

which follows directly from (15) and the fact that $r_{n,m} \leq \sigma_{n,m}$.

Verification of Condition 1

We verify inequality (17) in Condition 1 of Theorem 3.1 by showing that, for Y_n^s constructed as in Section 2, there is a constant C_7 and integer $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}_1$ such that for all $n \geq n_1$ and $m \in \Theta_{n,r_1}$, the quantity $\Psi_{n,m}$ satisfies

$$\Psi_{n,m} \leq C_7 \frac{1 + (n/m)^3}{\sqrt{n}}. \quad (34)$$

Inequality (34) implies (17) as

$$\frac{r_{n,m} \mu_{n,m} \Psi_{n,m}}{\sigma_{n,m}^2} \leq C_6 r_{n,m} \Psi_{n,m} \leq C_6 C_7 \frac{\sigma_{n,m}}{\sqrt{n}} \leq C_6 C_7 \sqrt{C_5},$$

where we have used (30) and (29). Hence we turn our attention to showing (34).

By conditional Jensen's inequality, as Y_n is a function of \mathbf{M}_n ,

$$\text{Var}_m(E_m(Y_n^s - Y_n | Y_n)) \leq \text{Var}_m(E_m(Y_n^s - Y_n | \mathbf{M}_n)).$$

Recalling that I_n is chosen uniformly from $\{1, \dots, m\}$, independently of the configuration \mathbf{M}_n , and that $X_j^{I_n}, j \geq 1$ is the indicator that urn j contains exactly d balls in the size biased configuration, we have that

$$Y_n^s - Y_n = \sum_{j \geq 1} (X_{n,j}^{I_n} - X_{n,j}) = (X_{n,I_n}^{I_n} - X_{n,I_n}) + \sum_{j \neq I_n} (X_{n,j}^{I_n} - X_{n,j}).$$

Averaging over I_n , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} E_m[Y_n^s - Y_n | \mathbf{M}_n] &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) \neq d) + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq m, j \neq i} P_m(M_n^i(j) = d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(j) \neq d) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq m, j \neq i} P_m(M_n^i(j) \neq d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(j) = d). \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

To understand the first sum, note that since urn I_n always contains d balls in the size biased configuration, $X_{n,I_n}^{I_n} - X_{n,I_n} = 1 - \mathbf{1}(M_n(I_n) = d) = \mathbf{1}(M_n(I_n) \neq d)$, so averaging over I_n , which takes the values $1, \dots, m$ each with probability $1/m$, yields the first term. The next two terms arise from the fact that $X_{n,j}^{I_n} - X_{n,j} \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$; in particular, the second term accounts for the cases when this difference is 1, and the third term for when it is -1 . For the second sum, when $I_n = i$ we have $X_{n,j}^i - X_{n,j} = 1$ for $j \neq i$ if and only if $X_{n,j}^i = 1$ and $X_{n,j} = 0$, that is, if and only if $M_n^i(j) = d$ and $M_n(j) \neq d$. Likewise, for the third sum, $X_{n,j}^i - X_{n,j} = -1$ for $j \neq i$ if and only if $X_{n,j}^i = 0$ and $X_{n,j} = 1$, and so if and only if $M_n^i(j) \neq d$ and $M_n(j) = d$.

To obtain a bound on the variance of $E_m[Y_n^s - Y_n | \mathbf{M}_n]$ we apply the inequality

$$\text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k A_i \right) \leq k \sum_{i=1}^k \text{Var}(A_i) \quad (36)$$

in order to handle the terms arising from (35) separately. We will use (36) and $(\sum_{i=1}^k c_i)^2 \leq k \sum_{i=1}^k c_i^2$ for any c_1, \dots, c_k , repeatedly below without further mention. The factor of $1/m$

outside each sum in (35) contributes a factor of $1/m^2$ to the variance, which is withheld until further notice below.

To bound the variance of the first sum, we note that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}_m \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) \neq d) \right) &= \text{Var}_m \left(m - \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) = d) \right) = \text{Var}_m(m - Y_n) = \text{Var}_m(Y_n) \\ &= \sigma_{n,m}^2 \leq C_5 n \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

by (29).

For considering the calculation of the variance for the next sum, as $M_n(j) = M_n^i(j)$ when $M_n(i) = d$ by (13), we have

$$P_m(M_n^i(j) = d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(j) \neq d) = P_m(M_n^i(j) = d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) \neq d, M_n(j) \neq d),$$

and therefore may write

$$\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j} P_m(M_n^i(j) = d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(j) \neq d) = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j} a_{n,m}(i, j) + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j} b_{n,m}(i, j)$$

where for $i \neq j$ we set

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n,m}(i, j) &= P_m(M_n^i(j) = d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) > d, M_n(j) \neq d), \\ b_{n,m}(i, j) &= P_m(M_n^i(j) = d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) < d, M_n(j) \neq d). \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

For considering the third sum in (35), we also define

$$c_{n,m}(i, j) = P_m(M_n^i(j) \neq d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(j) = d). \quad (39)$$

In Lemma 3.2, following the proof of this theorem, it is shown that there are constants C_8, C_9 and C_{10} such that

$$\text{Var}_m \left(\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j} a_{n,m}(i, j) \right) \leq C_8 n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^4 \right] \quad (40)$$

$$\text{Var}_m \left(\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j} b_{n,m}(i, j) \right) \leq C_9 \frac{m^2}{n} \quad (41)$$

$$\text{Var}_m \left(\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j} c_{n,m}(i, j) \right) \leq C_{10} n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 \right] \quad (42)$$

for all $n \geq n_1$ and $m \in \Theta_{n,r_1}$. Combining (37) and (40)-(42), and accounting for the $1/m$ factors in (35), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{nm}^2 &\leq \frac{4}{m^2} C_{11} \left\{ n + n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^4 \right] + \frac{m^2}{n} + n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \\ &\leq C_{12} \frac{n}{m^2} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{m}{n} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^4 \right\} \\ &= C_{12} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 + 1 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^4 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^6 \right\} \\ &\leq 3C_{12} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^6 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where in the last step and below we use the elementary bound

$$1 + x^{\ell_1} + x^{\ell_2} \dots + x^{\ell_j} \leq (j + \mathbf{1}\{\ell_j < \ell\})(1 + x^\ell) \quad \text{for all } x > 0, 1 \leq \ell_1 \leq \dots \leq \ell_j \leq \ell. \quad (43)$$

Then taking $C_7 = \sqrt{3C_{12}}$ yields

$$\Psi_{n,m} \leq C_7 \frac{\sqrt{1 + (n/m)^6}}{\sqrt{n}} \leq C_7 \frac{1 + (n/m)^3}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

Verification of Condition 2: K_n and its moments

Let $J_n = \{I_n, M_n(I_n)\}$, the set containing the identity I_n of the selected urn and the number $M_n(I_n)$ of balls it contains, and recall that \mathcal{F}_n is the σ -algebra generated by J_n . For $D \sim \mathcal{B}(n, p)$ and $q \in \mathbb{N}_1$ we have

$$ED^q = \sum_{j=1}^q S_{j,q}(n)_j p^j \leq \sum_{j=1}^q S_{j,q} n^j p^j \leq C_{13,q}(np + (np)^q) \leq C_{14,q}(1 + (np)^q), \quad (44)$$

where in the first equality, due to Riordan (1937), $S_{j,q}$ are the Stirling numbers of the second kind and $(n)_j$ is the falling factorial, and in the second inequality $C_{13,q} = q \max_{1 \leq j \leq q} S_{j,q}$.

Clearly

$$K_n = 1 + |d - M_n(I_n)|$$

is \mathcal{F}_n -measurable, being a function of $M_n(I_n)$. Recalling (13) from the construction in Section 2, accounting for urn I_n we see that the occupancy of at most K_n urns are different in the configurations \mathbf{M}_n^i and \mathbf{M}_n for any i . In particular, $|Y_n^s - Y_n| \leq K_n$.

By the triangle inequality $K_n \leq (1 + d) + M_n(I_n)$, and taking q^{th} power, by a standard inequality and (44) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} E_m K_n^q &\leq 2^{q-1} ((1 + d)^q + E_m M_n(I_n)^q) \leq 2^{q-1} ((1 + d)^q + C_{14,q} (1 + (n/m)^q)) \\ &\leq C_{15,q} (d^q + 1 + (n/m)^q) \leq C_{16,q} (1 + (n/m)^q). \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

We now show that (22), sufficient for (18), is satisfied. Applying the definition (5) of $r_{n,m}$, (30), (33), and the moment bound (45), there is some n_1 such that for all $n \geq n_1$ and any $m \in \Theta_{n,r_1}$,

$$\frac{r_{n,m} \mu_{n,m} k_{n,m,4}^{1/2}}{\sigma_{n,m}^3} \leq C_6 \frac{[C_{16,2}(1 + (n/m)^4)]^{1/2}}{1 + (n/m)^3} \leq C_6 \sqrt{C_{16,2}} \left(\frac{1 + (n/m)^2}{1 + (n/m)^3} \right) \leq 2C_6 \sqrt{C_{16,2}},$$

using (43) in this last step.

Verification of Condition 3: L_n and its moments

Set

$$L_n = M_n(I_n), \quad \psi_{n,m} = m - 1, \quad s_{n,m} = \lceil n^{1/2} \rceil \quad \text{and} \quad F_{n,m} = \{L_n \leq s_{n,m}\}.$$

Clearly L_n takes values in $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$, and $n - s_{n,m} \geq n_0$ for all n sufficiently large, and $L_n, \psi_{n,m}$ and $F_{n,m}$ are \mathcal{F}_n measurable. Now by (33) and (32) the first part of (19) holds.

Let

$$V_n = \sum_{i \neq I_n} X_{n,i} \quad (46)$$

with $X_{n,i}$ as in (2). Using that I_n is independent of $M_n(j), j = 1, \dots, m$, and the properties of the multinomial $\mathcal{M}(n, m)$ distribution, we have

$$\mathcal{L}(M_n(j), j \neq I_n | M_n(I_n) = l, I_n = i) = \mathcal{L}(M_n(j), j \neq m | M_n(m) = l) = \mathcal{M}(n-l, 1/(m-1)),$$

and counting the number of urns with occupancy d on both sides of this distributional identity yields

$$\mathcal{L}_m(V_n | J_n) = \mathcal{L}_{m-1}(Y_{n-M_n(I_n)}) = \mathcal{L}_{\psi_{n,m}}(Y_{n-L_n}),$$

so the second part of (19) holds on the entire probability space, so in particular on $F_{n,\theta}$. As $L_n \sim \mathcal{B}(n, 1/m)$ under P_m , from (44) we obtain

$$E_m L_n^q \leq C_{14,q}(1 + (n/m)^q). \quad (47)$$

Hence, inequality (23), sufficient for (20), holds as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r_{n,m}^2 \mu_{n,m} k_{n,m,4}^{\frac{1}{2}} l_{n,m,2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sigma_{n,m}^3 s_{n,m}} &\leq C_{17} \frac{\mu_{n,m} \sqrt{1 + (n/m)^4} \sqrt{1 + (n/m)^2}}{\sigma_{n,m} \sqrt{n} [1 + (n/m)^3]^2} \leq C_{18} \frac{\sigma_{n,m} \sqrt{1 + (n/m)^6}}{\sqrt{n} [1 + (n/m)^6]} \\ &\leq C_{18} \sqrt{C_5} \left(\frac{1 + (n/m)^3}{1 + (n/m)^6} \right) \leq 2C_{18} \sqrt{C_5}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the definition (5) of $r_{n,m}$, the definition of $s_{n,m}$, (45) and (47) in the first inequality, (30) in the second inequality, (29) in the third inequality, and (43) for the last.

Verification of Condition 4

We first show that there exists n_1 such that, for all $n \geq n_1$ and $m \in \Theta_{n,r_1}$,

$$\mu_{n,m} \leq 18\mu_{n-L_n,m-1} \quad \text{on } F_{n,m}. \quad (48)$$

As $n/(n - \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil) \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $F_{n,m} = \{L_n \leq \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil\}$, there exists n_1 such that $n - \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil \geq n_0$ and

$$\frac{\binom{n}{d}}{\binom{n-L_n}{d}} \leq \left(\frac{n}{n - \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil} \right)^d \leq 2 \quad \text{on } F_{n,m},$$

for all $n \geq n_1$.

Next, as $m \geq 3$ by (32) we obtain $m^2 - 2m \geq m^2/3$, and therefore, using the first upper bound on n/m in (31) for the second to last inequality, we obtain

$$\frac{(1 - \frac{1}{m})^{n-d}}{(1 - \frac{1}{m-1})^{n-d}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{m^2 - 2m} \right)^{n-d} \leq \left(1 + \frac{3}{m^2} \right)^n \leq e^{3n/m^2} \leq e^{6 \log m/m} \leq 9.$$

Hence, for all $n \geq n_2$ and $m \in \Theta_{n,r_1}$, on $F_{n,m}$, recalling (3) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{n,m} &= \frac{(n)_d}{d!} \frac{1}{m^{d-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} \\
&< \frac{(n)_d}{d!} \frac{1}{(m-1)^{d-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} \\
&\leq 2 \frac{(n-L_n)_d}{d!} \frac{1}{(m-1)^{d-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} \\
&\leq 18 \frac{(n-L_n)_d}{d!} \frac{1}{(m-1)^{d-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-d} \\
&\leq 18 \frac{(n-L_n)_d}{d!} \frac{1}{(m-1)^{d-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-L_n-d} \\
&= 18 \mu_{n-L_n, m-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

By (33), (30) and (28) hold whenever $m \in \Theta_{n,r_1}$. Now the first part of Condition 4 follows from (48), (30), and (28) since, for all $n \geq n_1$ and $m \in \Theta_{n,r_1}$,

$$\sigma_{n,m}^2 \leq C_3 \mu_{n,m} \leq 18 C_3 \mu_{n-L_n, m-1} \leq C_1 \sigma_{n-L_n, m-1}^2 \quad \text{on } F_{n,m}, \text{ where } C_1 = 18 C_6 C_3. \quad (49)$$

Since for $m \geq 2$,

$$1 + \left(\frac{n}{m-1}\right)^3 = 1 + \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^3 \left(\frac{m}{m-1}\right)^3 \leq 1 + 8 \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^3 \leq 8 \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^3\right],$$

and now the second part of Condition 4 follows with the help of (49) since

$$r_{n,m} = \frac{\sigma_{n,m}}{1 + \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^3} \leq \frac{\sqrt{C_1} \sigma_{n-L_n, m-1}}{1 + \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^3} \leq \frac{8 \sqrt{C_1} \sigma_{n-L_n, m-1}}{1 + \left(\frac{n}{m-1}\right)^3} \leq \frac{8 \sqrt{C_1} \sigma_{n-L_n, m-1}}{1 + \left(\frac{n-L_n}{m-1}\right)^3} = 8 \sqrt{C_1} r_{n-L_n, m-1}.$$

Verification of Condition 5: B_n and its moments

With V_n given by (46), we have $|Y_n - V_n| = X_{n,I_n} \leq 1$, so we take $B_n = 1$, which is trivially \mathcal{F}_n -measurable. Now using (30), (43), and (45) we obtain

$$\frac{r_{n,\theta}^2 \mu_{n,\theta} E_m[K_n^2 B_n]}{\sigma_{n,\theta}^4} = \frac{r_{n,\theta}^2 \mu_{n,\theta} k_{n,m,2}}{\sigma_{n,\theta}^4} \leq C_{16,2} \frac{\mu_{n,m} (1 + (n/m)^2)}{\sigma_{n,m}^2 (1 + (n/m)^6)} \leq 2 C_{16,2} C_6.$$

Verification of Condition 6

Endowing the set \mathbb{N}_2 of integers with the discrete topology, a subset of $\Theta_{n,r_1} \subset \mathbb{N}_2$ is compact if and only if it is finite. As any function on a set with the discrete topology is continuous, Condition 6b is a consequence of Lemma 3.1, Part 1. \square

Next we state and prove a lemma used in the verification of Condition 1.

Lemma 3.2 *Let $d \in \{2, 3, \dots\}$. There exists $n_1 \geq n_0$ and constants C_8, C_9, C_{10} depending only on d such that (40)-(42) hold for all $n \geq n_1$ and $m \in \Theta_{n,r_1}$.*

Proof: Consider first (40). By (13), for all $1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j$, on $M_n(i) > d$ we have

$$M_n^i(j) = M_n(j) + R_n^i(j),$$

so that $R_n^i(j)$ is the number of the ‘excess’ $M_n(i) - d$ balls distributed to urn j , which requires $d - M_n(j)$ of them to achieve $M_n^i(j) = d$. Thus $a_{n,m}(i, j) = 0$ unless $M_n(i) - d \geq d - M_n(j)$, that is, unless $M_n(i) + M_n(j) \geq 2d$. Hence, from (38),

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n,m}(i, j) &= P_m(M_n^i(j) = d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) > d, M_n(j) \neq d) \\ &= P_m(M_n(j) + R_n^i(j) = d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) + M_n(j) \geq 2d, M_n(i) > d, M_n(j) \neq d) \\ &= P_m(R_n^i(j) = d - M_n(j) | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) + M_n(j) \geq 2d, M_n(i) > d, M_n(j) < d), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used that $R_n^i(j) \geq 0$ makes $M_n(j) > d$ impossible in the second equality. As $M_n(i) + M_n(j) \geq 2d$ and $M_n(j) < d$ imply that $M_n(i) > d$, letting $p = 1/(m-1)$ we have, that

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n,m}(i, j) &= P_m(R_n^i(j) = d - M_n(j) | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) + M_n(j) \geq 2d, M_n(j) < d) \\ &= P_m(R_n^i(j) = d - M_n(j) | M_n(i)) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) + M_n(j) \geq 2d, M_n(j) < d) \\ &= \binom{M_n(i) - d}{d - M_n(j)} p^{d - M_n(j)} (1 - p)^{M_n(i) + M_n(j) - 2d} \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) + M_n(j) \geq 2d, M_n(j) < d), \quad (50) \end{aligned}$$

where we have used that \mathbf{M}_n and \mathbf{R}_n^i are conditionally independent given $M_n(i)$, and therefore that the conditional distribution of \mathbf{R}_n^i given \mathbf{M}_n is the same as that given $M_n(i)$, specified in (11).

Now considering $b_{n,m}(i, j)$ in (38), using (13) and arguing similarly we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} b_{n,m}(i, j) &= P_m(M_n^i(j) = d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) < d, M_n(j) \neq d) \\ &= P_m(M_n(j) - R_n^i(j) = d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) < d, M_n(j) \neq d) \\ &= P_m(R_n^i(j) = M_n(j) - d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) < d, M_n(j) > d). \end{aligned}$$

By (11), $R_n^i(j) \leq d - M_n(i)$ when $M_n(i) < d$, and therefore $b_{n,m}(i, j) = 0$ unless $d - M_n(i) \geq M_n(j) - d$, that is, unless $M_n(i) + M_n(j) \leq 2d$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} b_{n,m}(i, j) &= P_m(R_n^i(j) = M_n(j) - d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) + M_n(j) \leq 2d, M_n(i) < d, M_n(j) > d) \\ &= P_m(R_n^i(j) = M_n(j) - d | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) + M_n(j) \leq 2d, M_n(j) > d) \\ &= \frac{\binom{n-d}{d} \binom{d-M_n(i)}{M_n(j)-d}}{\binom{n-M_n(i)}{M_n(j)}} \mathbf{1}(M_n(i) + M_n(j) \leq 2d, M_n(j) > d), \quad (51) \end{aligned}$$

using that the conditional distribution of $R_n^i(j)$ given \mathbf{M}_n , as $M_n(j) = M_n^i(j) + R_n^i(j)$, is hypergeometric. As $n < 2d$ implies $\binom{n-d}{d} = 0$, which implies $b_{n,m}(i, j) = 0$, we assume $n \geq 2d$ when proving (41).

Considering $c_{n,m}(i, j)$ in (39), let $q = 1 - p$ and write

$$\begin{aligned} c_{n,m}(i, j) &= P_m(R_n^i(j) \neq 0 | \mathbf{M}_n) \mathbf{1}(M_n(j) = d) = (1 - P_m(R_n^i(j) = 0 | \mathbf{M}_n)) \mathbf{1}(M_n(j) = d) \\ &= (1 - q^{|M_n(i) - d|}) \mathbf{1}(M_n(j) = d). \quad (52) \end{aligned}$$

To prove each of (40)-(42) we apply the inequality of Efron and Stein (1981). Let $S_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ be a symmetric function of x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} , and suppose that U_1, \dots, U_n are i.i.d. random variables. For $k = 1, \dots, n$, let $S_{n,(k)}$ be the value of S_{n-1} computed by omitting the k^{th} variable U_k , that is,

$$S_{n,(k)} = S_{n-1}(U_1, \dots, U_{k-1}, U_{k+1}, \dots, U_n), \quad \text{and set} \quad S_{n,(\cdot)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n S_{n,(k)}.$$

Then by Efron and Stein (1981, Equation 1.6),

$$\text{Var}(S_{n,(n)}) \leq E \sum_{k=1}^n (S_{n,(k)} - S_{n,(\cdot)})^2.$$

As the average $S_{n,(\cdot)}$ minimizes the sum of squares, replacing it by any symmetric function T_n of U_1, \dots, U_n yields

$$\text{Var}(S_{n,(n)}) \leq E \sum_{k=1}^n (S_{n,(k)} - T_n)^2 = nE(S_{n,(n)} - T_n)^2, \quad (53)$$

this last equality since the distribution of $S_{n,(k)} - T_n$ does not depend on k .

In order to apply (53), independently label the n balls 1 through n such that all orderings are equally likely, and let the variables $U_k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ denote the location of the k^{th} ball, $k = 1, \dots, n$. Note that the three functions (50), (51) and (52) can be written for all n as $T_n = T(n, M_n(i), M_n(j))$ for some function T . Hence, applying the Efron-Stein inequality with $S_{n-1}(U_1, \dots, U_{n-1}) = T(n-1, M_{n-1}(i), M_{n-1}(j))$, we obtain $S_{n,(n)} = T_{n-1}$ and (53) yields

$$\text{Var}(T_{n-1}) \leq nE(T_{n-1} - T_n)^2. \quad (54)$$

In particular, to prove (40) we apply (54) with

$$T_n = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j} a_{n,m}(i, j) \quad \text{and} \quad T_{n-1} = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j} a_{n,m,(n)}(i, j)$$

where $a_{n,m,(n)}(i, j)$ is the value of $a_{n,m}(i, j)$ in (50) when withholding ball n . As $\mathcal{L}(M_n^i(j) | \mathbf{M}_n) = \mathcal{L}(M_n^i(j) | M_n(i), M_n(j))$, we have that $a_{n,m,(n)}(i, j) = a_{n,m}(i, j)$ whenever $U_n \notin \{i, j\}$, and hence

$$T_{n-1} - T_n = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq m, j \neq U_n} [a_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - a_{n,m}(U_n, j)] + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq m, i \neq U_n} [a_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - a_{n,m}(i, U_n)]. \quad (55)$$

By (50) we can further restrict the summation of the first sum in (55) over indices j in the union of the random index sets

$$J_1 = \{1 \leq j \leq m, j \neq U_n : M_n(U_n) + M_n(j) \geq 2d + 1, M_n(j) < d\} \quad \text{and} \\ J_2 = \{1 \leq j \leq m, j \neq U_n : M_n(U_n) + M_n(j) = 2d, M_n(j) < d\}.$$

For $j \in J_1$,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - a_{n,m}(U_n, j) &= \binom{M_n(U_n) - d - 1}{d - M_n(j)} p^{d-M_n(j)} (1-p)^{M_n(U_n)+M_n(j)-2d-1} \\ &\quad - \binom{M_n(U_n) - d}{d - M_n(j)} p^{d-M_n(j)} (1-p)^{M_n(U_n)+M_n(j)-2d} \\ &= \binom{M_n(U_n) - d}{d - M_n(j)} p^{d-M_n(j)} (1-p)^{M_n(U_n)+M_n(j)-2d-1} \left(p - \frac{d - M_n(j)}{M_n(U_n) - d} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and for $j \in J_1$ this last term is bounded above in absolute value by

$$\left| p - \frac{d - M_n(j)}{M_n(U_n) - d} \right| \leq p + \left[\max_{x+y \geq 2d+1, x \leq d-1} \left(\frac{d-x}{y-d} \right) \right] \leq p + \frac{d-0}{(d+2)-d} \leq 1 + d/2 =: C_{19}, \quad (56)$$

and hence

$$|a_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - a_{n,m}(U_n, j)| \leq C_{19} \binom{M_n(U_n) - d}{d - M_n(j)} p^{d-M_n(j)}. \quad (57)$$

To bound the right hand side we will use the fact that, for any $x, k, \ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$ satisfying $0 \leq x \leq k - \ell$,

$$\binom{k}{x+\ell} p^x \leq \begin{cases} \binom{k}{\ell}, & k \leq (\ell+1)/p + \ell \\ 2^k, & \text{for all } k. \end{cases} \quad (58)$$

The second case is trivial, and to prove the first write

$$\frac{\binom{k}{x+\ell} p^x}{\binom{k}{\ell}} = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq x} \frac{\binom{k}{i+\ell} p^i}{\binom{k}{i-1+\ell} p^{i-1}} = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq x} \frac{(k-i-\ell+1)p}{i+\ell} \leq \left(\frac{(k-\ell)p}{\ell+1} \right)^x \leq \left(\frac{\ell+1}{\ell+1} \right)^x = 1,$$

using the restriction on k in the first case of (58). Then applying (58) with $\ell = 1$ and $x = d - M_n(j) - 1$ to (57) yields

$$\begin{aligned} |a_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - a_{n,m}(U_n, j)| &\leq C_{19} p \left[(M_n(U_n) - d)^+ \mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) - d \leq 2/p + 1\} + 2^{M_n(U_n)-d} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) - d > 2/p + 1\} \right] \\ &\leq C_{19} p \left[M_n(U_n) + 2^{M_n(U_n)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) > 2/p\} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

This same upper bound holds for $j \in J_2$ as well since

$$\begin{aligned} |a_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - a_{n,m}(U_n, j)| &= \left| - \binom{M_n(U_n) - d}{d - M_n(j)} p^{d-M_n(j)} (1-p)^{M_n(U_n)+M_n(j)-2d} \right| \\ &\leq \binom{M_n(U_n) - d}{d - M_n(j)} p^{d-M_n(j)} \end{aligned}$$

and since $C_{19} \geq 1$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_m \left\{ \sum_{1 \leq j \leq m, j \neq U_n} [a_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - a_{n,m}(U_n, j)] \right\}^2 \\
& \leq E_m \left\{ \sum_{j \in J_1 \cup J_2} C_{19} p [M_n(U_n) + 2^{M_n(U_n)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) > 2/p\}] \right\}^2 \\
& \leq E_m \{ C_{19} m p [M_n(U_n) + 2^{M_n(U_n)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) > 2/p\}] \}^2 \\
& \leq 2(C_{19} m p)^2 \{ E_m M_n(U_n)^2 + E_m [4^{M_n(U_n)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) > 2/p\}] \}. \quad (59)
\end{aligned}$$

Using that $M_n(U_n) \sim \mathcal{B}(n, 1/m)$ we have

$$E_m M_n(U_n)^2 = (n/m)(1 - 1/m) + (n/m)^2 \leq n/m + (n/m)^2 \leq 2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 \right], \quad (60)$$

using (43). To bound the second expectation in (59), we let $B_{n,s}$ denote a random variable with distribution $\mathcal{B}(n, s)$, and note the identity

$$E[w^{B_{n,s}} f(B_{n,s})] = (1 - s + sw)^n E f(B_{n,sw/(1-s+sw)}) \quad \text{for all } w > 0 \text{ and bounded } f \quad (61)$$

and the bound

$$P(B_{n,s} > t) \leq \exp[-2n(t/n - s)^2] \quad (62)$$

of Hoeffding (1963). Letting $\tilde{p} = (4/m)/(1 + 3/m)$ and applying (61) with $w = 4$ and the bound (62), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_m [4^{B_{n,1/m}} \mathbf{1}\{B_{n,1/m} > 2/p\}] &= (1 + 3/m)^n P(B_{n,\tilde{p}} > 2/p) \leq e^{3n/m} \exp \left[-2n \left(\frac{2}{np} - \tilde{p} \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \exp \left[\frac{3n}{m} - \frac{8}{np^2} + \frac{8\tilde{p}}{p} - 2n\tilde{p}^2 \right] \leq C_{20} \exp \left[\frac{3n}{m} - \frac{8}{np^2} \right] \leq C_{20}, \quad (63)
\end{aligned}$$

where in the second-to-last step we used that $\tilde{p}/p \leq 4$ and $-2n\tilde{p}^2 \leq 0$, and the final step is as follows. The bounds in (31) imply that

$$\frac{3n}{m} = 3 \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 \frac{m}{n} \leq \frac{m^2}{n},$$

and so

$$\frac{3n}{m} - \frac{8}{np^2} \leq \frac{m^2}{n} - \frac{8(m-1)^2}{n} = \frac{m^2}{n} - \frac{8m^2}{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m} \right)^2 \leq \frac{m^2}{n} - \frac{2m^2}{n} = -\frac{m^2}{n} \leq 0,$$

implying that the entire term (63) is bounded by C_{20} . Combining this bound with (60) and (59) yields

$$E_m \left\{ \sum_{1 \leq j \leq m, j \neq U_n} [a_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - a_{n,m}(U_n, j)] \right\}^2 \leq C_{21} \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (64)$$

Now consider the second sum in (55), whose summation index can be further restricted to $i \in J_3 \cup J_4$, where

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 &= \{1 \leq i \leq n, i \neq U_n : M_n(i) + M_n(U_n) \geq 2d + 1, M_n(U_n) < d\} \\ J_4 &= \{1 \leq i \leq n, i \neq U_n : M_n(i) + M_n(U_n) = 2d, M_n(U_n) < d\}. \end{aligned}$$

For $i \in J_3$,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - a_{n,m}(i, U_n) &= \binom{M_n(i) - d}{d - M_n(U_n) + 1} p^{d - M_n(U_n) + 1} (1 - p)^{M_n(i) + M_n(U_n) - 2d - 1} \\ &\quad - \binom{M_n(i) - d}{d - M_n(U_n)} p^{d - M_n(U_n)} (1 - p)^{M_n(i) + M_n(U_n) - 2d} \\ &= \binom{M_n(i) - d}{d - M_n(U_n) + 1} p^{d - M_n(U_n)} (1 - p)^{M_n(i) + M_n(U_n) - 2d - 1} \left(p - (1 - p) \frac{d - M_n(U_n) + 1}{M_n(i) + M_n(U_n) - 2d} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

and, by an argument like (56), the difference above is bounded in absolute value by

$$p + (1 - p) \frac{d - 0 + 1}{(2d + 1) - 2d} = p + (1 - p)(d + 1) \leq d + 1 =: C_{22}.$$

Applying (58) with $\ell = 2$ and $x = d - M_n(U_n) - 1$, we have that (65) is bounded in absolute value by

$$\begin{aligned} C_{22} p \left[\binom{M_n(i) - d}{2} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(i) - d \leq 3/p + 2\} + 2^{M_n(i) - d} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(i) - d > 3/p + 2\} \right] \\ \leq C_{22} p [M_n(i)^2 + 2^{M_n(i)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(i) > 3/p\}] \leq C_{22} p [M_n(i)^2 + 2^{M_n(i)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(i) > 2/p\}]. \end{aligned}$$

This same bound holds for $i \in J_4$ without the factor C_{22} , since by (58) with $\ell = 1$ and the same x ,

$$\begin{aligned} |a_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - a_{n,m}(i, U_n)| &= \left| - \binom{M_n(i) - d}{d - M_n(U_n)} p^{d - M_n(U_n)} (1 - p)^{M_n(i) + M_n(U_n) - 2d} \right| \\ &\leq \binom{M_n(i) - d}{d - M_n(U_n)} p^{d - M_n(U_n)} \leq p [M_n(i) + 2^{M_n(i)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(i) > 2/p\}] \\ &\leq p [M_n(i)^2 + 2^{M_n(i)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(i) > 2/p\}]. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, as $C_{22} \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} E_m \left\{ \sum_{i \neq U_n} [a_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - a_{n,m}(i, U_n)] \right\}^2 &\leq E_m \left\{ \sum_{i \in J_3 \cup J_4} C_{22} p [M_n(i)^2 + 2^{M_n(i)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(i) > 2/p\}] \right\}^2 \\ &\leq E_m \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m C_{22} p [M_n(i)^2 + 2^{M_n(i)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(i) > 2/p\}] \right\}^2 \\ &\leq (C_{22} m p)^2 E_m [M_n(1)^2 + 2^{M_n(1)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(1) > 2/p\}]^2 \\ &\leq 2(C_{22} m p)^2 \{E_m M_n(1)^4 + E_m [4^{M_n(1)} \mathbf{1}\{M_n(1) > 2/p\}]\}. \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

Now, combining the bound

$$E_m M_n(1)^4 \leq C_{14,4}[1 + (n/m)^4]$$

obtained from (44) with $q = 4$ and $p = 1/m$ with the bound (63), we have that (66) can not exceed $C_{23}[1 + (n/m)^4]$. Applying this bound together with (64) in (54) yields

$$\text{Var}_m(T_{n-1}) \leq n E_m(T_{n-1} - T_n)^2 \leq C_{24}n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^4 \right] \leq 2C_{24}n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^4 \right],$$

using (43) in the final inequality. Hence

$$\text{Var}_m \left(\sum_{i \neq j} a_{n,m}(i, j) \right) = \text{Var}_m(T_n) \leq 2C_{24}(n+1) \left[1 + \left(\frac{n+1}{m}\right)^4 \right] \leq C_8 n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^4 \right]$$

by taking $C_8 = 2^6 C_{24}$ and using the elementary bound

$$\begin{aligned} (n+1) \left[1 + \left(\frac{n+1}{m}\right)^j \right] &= \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^j \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^j \right] \leq 2n \left[1 + 2^j \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^j \right] \\ &\leq 2^{j+1}n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^j \right] \quad \text{for all } j \geq 1, \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

thus proving (40).

To prove (41) we let $T_n = \sum_{i \neq j} b_{n,m}(i, j)$ and proceed similarly. In view of (51), $b_{n,m}(i, j) = 0$ when $M_n(i) + M_n(j) \geq 2d + 1$, but since $b_{n,m,(n)}(i, j)$ is calculated when withholding ball n , $b_{n,m,(n)}(i, j)$ may be nonzero when $M_n(i) + M_n(j) = 2d + 1$ and $U_n \in \{i, j\}$, a case we thus allow for in our definition of K below. We have

$$\begin{aligned} T_{n-1} - T_n &= \sum_{j \neq U_n} [b_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - b_{n,m}(U_n, j)] + \sum_{i \neq U_n} [b_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - b_{n,m}(i, U_n)] \\ &= \sum_{j \in K_1} [b_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - b_{n,m}(U_n, j)] + \sum_{i \in K_2} [b_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - b_{n,m}(i, U_n)] \end{aligned} \quad (68)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \{j : (U_n, j) \in K\} \quad \text{and} \quad K_2 = \{i : (i, U_n) \in K\} \quad \text{with} \\ K &= \{(i, j) : i \neq j, M_n(i) + M_n(j) \leq 2d + 1, M_n(j) > d\}. \end{aligned}$$

For any $(i, j) \in K$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\binom{n-d}{d} \binom{d-M_n(i)}{M_n(j)-d}}{\binom{n-M_n(i)}{M_n(j)}} &= \frac{\binom{M_n(j)}{d} \binom{n-M_n(i)-M_n(j)}{n-2d}}{\binom{n-M_n(i)}{n-d}} \\ &= \binom{M_n(j)}{d} \frac{(n-M_n(i)-M_n(j))_{2d-M_n(i)-M_n(j)}}{(n-M_n(i))_{d-M_n(i)}} \cdot \frac{(d-M_n(i))!}{(2d-M_n(i)-M_n(j))!} \\ &\leq \binom{2d+1}{d} \frac{n^{2d-M_n(i)-M_n(j)}}{(n-d+1)^{d-M_n(i)}} \cdot \frac{d!}{1} \leq C_{25} \frac{n^{2d-M_n(i)-(d+1)}}{(n-d+1)^{d-M_n(i)}} = C_{25} \frac{n^{d-M_n(i)-1}}{(n-d+1)^{d-M_n(i)}} \\ &= \frac{C_{25}}{n} \left(\frac{n}{n-d+1} \right)^{d-M_n(i)} \leq \frac{C_{25}}{n} \left(\frac{2d}{2d-d+1} \right)^{d-M_n(i)} \leq \frac{C_{25}}{n} \cdot 2^{d-M_n(i)} \leq \frac{2^d C_{25}}{n}, \end{aligned} \quad (69)$$

using that on K we have $M_n(j) \geq d + 1$, and that $n \geq 2d$ in the first inequality on the last line.

Now considering $b_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j)$ for $(U_n, j) \in K$, note that by (51), $n \leq 2d$ implies $b_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) = 0$, as $\binom{n-1-d}{d} = 0$ in this case. Hence we may assume $n - 1 \geq 2d$. When $(U_n, j) \in K$ when n balls are tossed, then when the n th ball $U_n \neq j$ is omitted, $(U_n, j) \in K$ still. Hence in this case (69) applies both to $b_{n,m}(U_n, j)$ and $b_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j)$, yielding

$$|b_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - b_{n,m}(U_n, j)| \leq b_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) + b_{n,m}(U_n, j) \leq C_{26}/n \quad \text{for all } j \in K_1. \quad (70)$$

For the sum in (68) over $i \in K_2$ we have $b_{n,m}(i, U_n) = 0$ if $M_n(i) + M_n(j) = 2d + 1$, and otherwise the bound (69) holds. To consider $b_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n)$, again assume that $n - 1 \geq 2d$ since $b_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) = 0$ otherwise, as before. In addition, if $M_n(U_n) = d + 1$ then removing ball n leaves d balls in cell U_n , in which case $(i, U_n) \notin K$, and hence we assume $M_n(U_n) > d + 1$. In this case, after removing ball n the pair (i, U_n) remains in K , and (69) applies. Thus,

$$|b_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - b_{n,m}(i, U_n)| \leq b_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) + b_{n,m}(i, U_n) \leq C_{27}/n \quad \text{for all } i \in K_2,$$

and combining this bound with (70) for use in (54) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}_m(T_{n-1}) &\leq nE_m(T_{n-1} - T_n)^2 \\ &= nE_m \left\{ \sum_{j \in K_1} [b_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - b_{n,m}(U_n, j)] + \sum_{i \in K_2} [b_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - b_{n,m}(i, U_n)] \right\}^2 \\ &\leq nE_m \left\{ \sum_{j \in K_1} C_{26}/n + \sum_{i \in K_2} C_{27}/n \right\}^2 \leq nE_m \{m(C_{26} + C_{27})/n\}^2 = C_9 \frac{m^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

by taking $C_9 = (C_{26} + C_{27})^2$, so

$$\text{Var}_m \left(\sum_{i \neq j} b_{n,m}(i, j) \right) = \text{Var}_m(T_n) \leq C_9 \frac{m^2}{n+1} \leq C_9 \frac{m^2}{n},$$

proving (41).

For (42) we recall expression (52) wherein $q = 1 - p$, and let $T_n = \sum_{i \neq j} c_{n,m}(i, j)$. Since $c_{n,m,(n)}(i, j) = c_{n,m}(i, j)$ as long as $U_n \notin \{i, j\}$, we have

$$T_{n-1} - T_n = \sum_{j \neq U_n} [c_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - c_{n,m}(U_n, j)] + \sum_{i \neq U_n} [c_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - c_{n,m}(i, U_n)].$$

Considering the first sum and casing out on whether $M_n(U_n) \leq d$ or $M_n(U_n) \geq d + 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} c_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - c_{n,m}(U_n, j) &= \mathbf{1}\{M_n(j) = d\}(q^{|M_n(U_n)-d|} - q^{|M_n(U_n)-d-1|}) \\ &= \mathbf{1}\{M_n(j) = d\}(pq^{d-M_n(U_n)}\mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) \leq d\} - pq^{M_n(U_n)-d-1}\mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) \geq d+1\}) \\ &= p \cdot \mathbf{1}\{M_n(j) = d\}(q^{d-M_n(U_n)}\mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) \leq d\} - q^{M_n(U_n)-d-1}\mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) \geq d+1\}). \end{aligned}$$

Since the term in parentheses is bounded in absolute value by 1, we have that

$$|c_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - c_{n,m}(U_n, j)| \leq p \cdot \mathbf{1}\{M_n(j) = d\},$$

whence

$$\begin{aligned} E_m \left(\sum_{j \neq U_n} [c_{n,m,(n)}(U_n, j) - c_{n,m}(U_n, j)] \right)^2 &\leq E_m \left(p \sum_{j=1}^m \mathbf{1}\{M_n(j) = d\} \right)^2 = p^2 E_m(Y_n^2) \\ &= p^2 (\sigma_{n,m}^2 + \mu_{n,m}^2) \leq (C_{28}/m)^2 (C_3 \mu_{n,m} + \mu_{n,m}^2) \leq (C_{29}/m)^2 (C_3 m + m^2) \leq C_{30}, \end{aligned} \quad (71)$$

using (28) and the trivial bound $\mu_{n,m} \leq m$. Next,

$$\begin{aligned} |c_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - c_{n,m}(i, U_n)| &= (1 - q^{|M_n(i)-d|}) |\mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) = d+1\} - \mathbf{1}\{M_n(U_n) = d\}| \\ &\leq 1 - q^{|M_n(i)-d|} \leq |M_n(i) - d| |\log q|. \end{aligned}$$

Further, since $p = 1/(m-1) \leq 1/2$ by (32), by Taylor series

$$|\log q| = -\log(1-p) \leq p + \frac{p^2}{2(1-1/2)^2} = p + 2p^2 \leq C_{31}/m,$$

giving

$$\begin{aligned} E_m \left(\sum_{i \neq U_n} [c_{n,m,(n)}(i, U_n) - c_{n,m}(i, U_n)] \right)^2 &\leq E_m \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |M_n(i) - d| |\log q| \right)^2 \\ &\leq (C_{31}/m)^2 m \sum_{i=1}^m E_m(M_n(i) - d)^2 = C_{31}^2 E_m(M_n(1) - d)^2 \\ &= C_{31}^2 [\text{Var}_m(M_n(1)) + (E_m M_n(1) - d)^2] \leq C_{31}^2 [\text{Var}_m(M_n(1)) + 2(E_m M_n(1))^2 + 2d^2] \\ &= C_{31}^2 [(n/m)(1 - 1/m) + 2(n/m)^2 + 2d^2] \leq C_{32}[1 + (n/m)^2] \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

by (43). Applying (71) and (72) in (54), we have

$$\text{Var}_m(T_{n-1}) \leq n E_m(T_{n-1} - T_n)^2 \leq C_{33} n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 \right],$$

so

$$\text{Var}_m \left(\sum_{i \neq j} c_{n,m}(i, j) \right) = \text{Var}_m(T_n) \leq C_{33}(n+1) \left[1 + \left(\frac{n+1}{m} \right)^2 \right] \leq C_{10} n \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 \right]$$

by taking $C_{10} = 8C_{33}$ and using (67). This proves (42) and thus concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

4 Discussion

Theorem 3.1 is applied in Goldstein (2012) to obtain bounds on the normal approximation for the number of vertices in the Erdős-Rényi random graph of a given degree. Although the graph degree and occupancy problems have some features in common, they also differ in a number of significant ways. On balance, the occupancy problem is the more difficult of the two for the following reasons.

Table 1: Asymptotic domains, wherein τ_d and φ_d are given by (24) and $f(n, m) \sim g(n, m)$ denotes $f(n, m) = (1 + o(1))g(n, m)$. That $\lim \sigma_{n,m}^2/\mu_{n,m}$ is strictly positive in the central domain follows from Lemma 3.1, Part 3.

Definition	$\mu_{n,m}$	$\sigma_{n,m}^2/\mu_{n,m}$	Asymptotic Distribution of Y_n under P_m
Left-hand domain			
$n/m \rightarrow 0$ $\mu_{n,m} \rightarrow \mu \in (0, \infty)$	$\rightarrow \mu$	$\rightarrow 1$	$\text{Poi}(\mu)$
Left-hand intermediate domain			
$n/m \rightarrow 0$ $\mu_{n,m} \rightarrow \infty$	$\sim m\tau_d(n/m)$ $\rightarrow \infty$	$\rightarrow 1$	$N(\mu_{n,m}, \sigma_{n,m}^2)$
Central domain			
$n/m \rightarrow \rho \in (0, \infty)$	$\sim m\tau_d(\rho)$	$\rightarrow \varphi_d(\rho) \in (0, 1)$	$N(\mu_{n,m}, \sigma_{n,m}^2)$
Right-hand intermediate domain			
$n/m \rightarrow \infty$ $\mu_{n,m} \rightarrow \infty$	$\sim m\tau_d(n/m)$ $\rightarrow \infty$	$\rightarrow 1$	$N(\mu_{n,m}, \sigma_{n,m}^2)$
Right-hand domain			
$n/m \rightarrow \infty$ $\mu_{n,m} \rightarrow \mu \in (0, \infty)$	$\rightarrow \mu$	$\rightarrow 1$	$\text{Poi}(\mu)$

First, the term $\Psi_{n,m}^2$ required by Condition 1 of Theorem 3.1, the variance of the conditional expectation of the difference $Y_n^s - Y_n$, is harder to compute for the occupancy problem. In particular, in the graph degree problem one can make a direct bound on this term, but here we appear to be forced to rely instead on the use of the Efron-Stein inequality.

Another significant difference between these two problems is that for graph degree the removal of a vertex leaves the connectivity of the remaining graph unaffected, while the parameters of the occupancy problem that results after the removal of an urn depends on the number of balls that urn contained. In particular, even if the removed vertex in the graph degree problem was connected to all other vertices the reduced graph remains non-trivial, in contrast to the ‘parallel’ situation of removing an urn which contains all balls in the occupancy problem. As a result, though the graph degree problem is indexed by the number of vertices, and the variable of interest is a count over those same vertices, here we index by the number of balls, while the count is a sum over urns. The choice is driven by the fact that Condition 3 is concerned only with reduced problems of sizes $n - L_n$ that satisfy $L_n \leq s_n$. And in the occupancy problem, limiting the number of urns that are removed when forming the subproblem does not guarantee that the reduced problem will be non-trivial, but limiting the number of balls removed does.

A third important difference is that in the graph degree problem, we consider a graph with n vertices and connectivity $\theta/(n - 1)$, and the reduced problem is on the graph with one vertex removed. There, choosing the parameter space to be $\Theta_n = (0, b] \cap (0, n - 1)$ for some large b yields that $\theta \in \Theta_n$ implies $\psi_{n,\theta} \in \Theta_{n-1}$ where $\psi_{n,\theta} = (n - 2)\theta/(n - 1)$, as required by Condition 3 of Theorem 3.1. That each parameter space Θ_n is a subset of the same bounded interval $(0, b]$ simplifies a number of the computations and bounds. For the

occupancy problem we have taken Θ_n to be unbounded for the following reason. When an empty cell is removed to form the reduced problem, the differences $n/(m-1) - n/m$ of the ratio of balls to urns equals $n/(m(m-1))$. In the central domain this ratio behaves like $1/m$, summing to the divergent harmonic series. On the other hand, though we appear forced to deal with the case where Θ is unbounded, here we obtain results in asymptotic domains in addition to the central one.

Although we state our main result, Theorem 1.1, as a uniform bound holding for all $n \geq d$ and $m \geq 2$, the occupancy problem has been classically studied asymptotically as $n, m \rightarrow \infty$, such as by Kolchin et al. (1978), who define the five asymptotic domains given in Table 1, which together give an essentially complete asymptotic picture of the $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ asymptotic with n/m varying from 0 to ∞ . Kolchin et al. (1978, Theorem 4, p. 68) also show that, in the uniform occupancy problem, Y_n has limiting normal distribution in exactly the domains in which $\sigma_{n,m} \rightarrow \infty$, i.e., in the left-hand intermediate, central, and right-hand intermediate domains. Except for a small portion of the latter, our Berry-Esseen type bound in Theorem 1.1 provides convergence to the normal in these domains as well: The left-hand intermediate and central domains are covered by Corollary 1.1, and the right-hand intermediate domain is addressed in the following.

Corollary 4.1 *Let*

$$\delta_{n,m} = \log m + d \log \log m - n/m.$$

If $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ in such a way that $n/m \rightarrow \infty$, $\mu_{n,m} \rightarrow \infty$, and

$$\lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\delta_{n,m}}{\log \log m} \right) > 6, \quad (73)$$

then $r_{n,m} \rightarrow \infty$ and, in particular,

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |P(W_{n,m} \leq z) - P(Z \leq z)| \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof: If (73) holds then there is $\varepsilon > 0$ such that, for all n, m sufficiently large,

$$\frac{\delta_{n,m}}{\log \log m} \geq 6 + \varepsilon, \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad n/m \leq \log m + (d - 6 - \varepsilon) \log \log m. \quad (74)$$

We will use below that $\log[x(1 + o(1))] = \log x + o(1)$. Using Table 1,

$$\begin{aligned} \log r_{n,m}^2 &= \log \left\{ \frac{\sigma_{n,m}^2}{[1 + (n/m)^3]^2} \right\} = \log \left\{ (1 + o(1)) \frac{m \tau_d(n/m)}{(n/m)^6} \right\} \\ &= \log \left\{ \frac{m(n/m)^d e^{-n/m}}{(n/m)^6 d!} \right\} + o(1) = \log m + (d - 6) \log(n/m) - n/m - \log(d!) + o(1) \\ &= \log m + (d - 6) \log(n/m) - n/m + O(1). \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

Noting that $x \mapsto (d - 6) \log x - x$ is decreasing for $x > (d - 6)^+$, for n, m large enough so that $n/m \geq (d - 6)^+$ and (74) holds, by (75) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \log r_{n,m}^2 &\geq \log m + (d - 6) \log [\log m + (d - 6 - \varepsilon) \log \log m] \\ &\quad - [\log m + (d - 6 - \varepsilon) \log \log m] + O(1) \\ &= (d - 6) \log[(1 + o(1)) \log m] - (d - 6 - \varepsilon) \log \log m + O(1) \\ &= (d - 6) \log \log m + o(1) - (d - 6 - \varepsilon) \log \log m + O(1) = \varepsilon \log \log m + O(1) \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

□

An example of a regime satisfying the hypothesis of Corollary 4.1 is

$$n = \lfloor m(\log m + (d - a) \log \log m) \rfloor, \quad a > 6. \quad (76)$$

Then $\log \mu_{n,m} = a \log \log m + O(1) \rightarrow \infty$ by (3) and (76), and $\delta_{n,m}/(\log \log m) = a$, so (73) is satisfied.

Although (73) does not cover all of the right-hand intermediate domain, the missing part is small since it follows from $n/m \rightarrow \infty$ and $\mu_{n,m} \rightarrow \infty$ that $\delta_{n,m} \rightarrow \infty$ (see, e.g., Kolchin et al. (1978, p. 41)). Since (73) implies that $\delta_{n,m} = a(\log \log m)(1 + o(1))$ for some $a > 6$, the only portion of the right-hand intermediate domain in which $r_{n,m} \not\rightarrow \infty$ but Y_n still converges to normal is the narrow asymptotic where $\delta_{n,m} \rightarrow \infty$ but $\delta_{n,m} \leq 6(\log \log m)(1 + o(1))$. We note, however, that the limiting factor in $r_{n,m}$ that determines our bound arises when bounding Ψ_n^2 , a term that also appears when computing a bound to the normal in the weaker Wasserstein metric using size bias couplings, such as the bound obtained by applying Corollary 2.2 and Construction 3A of Chen and Röllin (2010). Hence this behavior appears to be unrelated to any aspect of our method that pertains to bounding the Kolmogorov distance, and the inductive method in particular.

Lastly we remark that extensions of the present work to the case where the cell probabilities are non-uniform is of additional interest, and may likely also be approached with the use of Theorem 3.1.

Appendix

Proof of Lemma 3.1

Part 1: By (33), it suffices to show (27), as then for any $r_1 > 0$ the set on the right hand side of (33) is finite. By (3) and $d \geq 2$ we have

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mu_{n,m} = \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{d} \frac{1}{m^{d-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} \leq \binom{n}{d} \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m^{d-1}} = 0,$$

and similarly

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} m(m-1) \binom{n}{d, d, n-2d} \frac{1}{m^{2d}} \left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{n-2d} \leq \binom{n}{d, d, n-2d} \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m^{2(d-1)}} = 0.$$

Hence (27) holds by (4).

Part 2a: As the mean $\mu_{n,m}$ is positive over the range of n and m considered, we equivalently show that the ratio

$$\frac{\sigma_{n,m}^2}{\mu_{n,m}} = 1 - \mu_{n,m} + \frac{\binom{n}{d, d, n-2d} \left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{n-2d}}{\binom{n}{d} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d}} \left(\frac{m-1}{m^d}\right)$$

is bounded. For $d \leq n < 2d$ or $m = 2$ the result is clear, as

$$\frac{\sigma_{n,m}^2}{\mu_{n,m}} = 1 - \mu_{n,m} \leq 1.$$

For $n \geq 2d$ and $m \geq 3$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\sigma_{n,m}^2}{\mu_{n,m}} - 1 &= \frac{\binom{n}{d,d,n-2d} \left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{n-2d}}{\binom{n}{d} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d}} \left(\frac{m-1}{m^d}\right) - \binom{n}{d} \frac{1}{m^{d-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} \\
&= \frac{(n)_{2d} \left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{-d}}{d! (n)_d} \left(\frac{m-1}{m^d}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-d} - \frac{(n)_d}{d!} \frac{1}{m^{d-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} \\
&= \frac{n^d}{d! m^{d-1}} \left(\left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{-d} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-d} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{(n)_{2d} \left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{-d}}{d! (n)_d m^d} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-d} \\
&\quad + O\left(\left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^{d-1}\right) \left(\left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{-d} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-d} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} \right). \tag{77}
\end{aligned}$$

For the first term in (77), expanding $(1-x)^{-d}$ around zero and using $d \geq 3$ yields

$$\left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{-d} = 1 + \frac{2d}{m} + R_{1,m} \quad \text{with} \quad |R_{1,m}| \leq \frac{2d(d+1)3^{d+2}}{m^2},$$

and similarly expanding $(1-x)^{n-d}$ around $1/m$ yields

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-d} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} + R_{2,m}$$

with

$$|R_{2,m}| \leq \frac{n-d}{m(m-1)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d-1} \leq \frac{n}{m(m-1)} e^{-(n-d-1)/m}.$$

Hence, we may bound the first term in (77) by $n^d/d!m^{d-1}$ times

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left| \left(1 + \frac{2d}{m} + R_{1,m}\right) \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} + R_{2,m} \right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} \right| \\
&= \left| \left(1 + \frac{2d}{m}\right) R_{2,m} + \frac{2d}{m} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} + R_{1,m} \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} + R_{2,m} \right) \right| \\
&\leq \frac{e^{-n/m}}{m} \left(\left(1 + \frac{2d}{m}\right) \frac{ne^{(d+1)/m}}{m-1} + 2de^{d/m} + \frac{2d(d+1)3^{d+2}}{m} \left(e^{d/m} + \frac{ne^{(d+1)/m}}{m(m-1)} \right) \right) \\
&\leq \frac{C_{34}e^{-n/m}}{m} \left(1 + \frac{n}{m}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used bounds such as $e^{d/m} \leq e^{d/3}$ for $m \geq 3$, and where C_{34} is a constant depending only on d . Hence the first term in (77) can be no greater than

$$\frac{C_{34}}{d!} e^{-n/m} \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^d \left(1 + \frac{n}{m}\right) \leq \frac{C_{34}}{d!} \sup_{x \geq 0} e^{-x} x^d (1+x)$$

for all $n \geq 2d, m \geq 3$.

The next term in (77) is also bounded, as

$$\left| \frac{(n)_{2d} \left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{-d}}{d!(n)_d m^d} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-d} \right| \leq C_{35} \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^d e^{-n/m},$$

as are the final terms, in view of

$$\left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^{d-1} \left(\left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right)^{-d} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-d} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^{n-d} \right) \leq C_{36} \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^{d-1} e^{-n/m}.$$

Part 2b: Using (25),

$$\frac{\mu_{n,m}}{n} \leq \frac{\tau_d(n/m) e^{d/m}}{n/m} = \frac{e^{-n/m} (n/m)^{d-1} e^{d/m}}{d!} \leq \frac{e^d}{d!} \sup_{x>0} e^{-x} x^{d-1}$$

so taking this to be C_4 suffices to show the first claim. The second now follows from Part 2a.

Part 3: By differentiating and factoring we have

$$\begin{aligned} d! \cdot \varphi'_d(x) &= x^{d-2} e^{-x} [x^3 - 3dx^2 + d(3d-1)x - d^2(d-1)] \\ &= x^{d-2} e^{-x} [x - (d - \sqrt{d})][x - d][x - (d + \sqrt{d})], \end{aligned}$$

and by considering the sign of this derivative we see that $\inf_{x>0} \varphi_d(x) = \min \varphi_d(d \pm \sqrt{d})$, which we now show is positive. Letting y denote either positive value $d \pm \sqrt{d}$, note that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y^{d+1}}{d!} &= \frac{y^{d-1}(d-1-y)^2}{(d-1)!} \cdot \frac{y^2}{d(d-1-y)^2} = \frac{y^{d-1}(d-1-y)^2}{(d-1)!} \cdot \frac{(d \pm \sqrt{d})^2}{d(-1 \mp \sqrt{d})^2} \\ &= \frac{y^{d-1}(d-1-y)^2}{(d-1)!} \cdot 1. \end{aligned} \tag{78}$$

Noting also that $\sum_{d'=0}^{\infty} e^{-y} y^{d'} (d' - y)^2 / d'! = y$ by considering the variance of a Poisson random variable with mean y , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_d(y) &= 1 - \tau_d(y) - \tau_d(y)(y-d)^2/y \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{e^{-y} y^{d+1}}{d!} + \frac{e^{-y} y^d (y-d)^2}{d!} \right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{e^{-y} y^{d-1} (d-1-y)^2}{(d-1)!} + \frac{e^{-y} y^d (d-y)^2}{d!} \right) \quad (\text{by (78)}) \\ &> 1 - \frac{1}{y} \sum_{d'=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y} y^{d'} (d' - y)^2}{d'!} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Part 4a: If the claim fails then there are $n^*, m^* < \infty$ and sequences $r_j \rightarrow \infty$ and (n_j, m_j) such that, for each j , $\sigma_{n_j, m_j}^2 \geq r_j$ but $n_j \leq n^*$ or $m_j \leq m^*$. As at least one of the previous two inequalities must hold for infinitely many j , by considering subsequences we may assume that

$$n_j \leq n^* \text{ for all } j, \quad \text{or} \quad m_j \leq m^* \text{ for all } j. \tag{79}$$

If the first case of (79) holds we have

$$\infty = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} r_j = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_{n_j, m_j}^2 = \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_{n_j, m_j}^2 \leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left(\max_{n \leq n^*} \sigma_{n, m_j}^2 \right). \quad (80)$$

If it were that $\overline{m} := \sup_j m_j = \infty$, then there would be a subsequence $j_k \rightarrow \infty$ on which $m_{j_k} \rightarrow \infty$, hence $\sigma_{n, m_{j_k}}^2 \rightarrow 0$ for each fixed n by Part 1, and by taking the maximum over a finite set,

$$0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \max_{n \leq n^*} \sigma_{n, m_{j_k}}^2 \geq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left(\max_{n \leq n^*} \sigma_{n, m_j}^2 \right), \quad (81)$$

this inequality because the \liminf of a sequence is always at least as small as the limit of a subsequence. (81) would be a contradiction of (80), leaving only the possibility that $\overline{m} < \infty$, which also leads to a contradiction since, using the second equality in (80),

$$\infty = \lim_j \sigma_{n_j, m_j}^2 \leq \sup_j \sigma_{n_j, m_j}^2 \leq \sup_{n \leq n^*, m \leq \overline{m}} \sigma_{n, m}^2 < \infty,$$

as the last supremum is taken over a finite set. If the second case of (79) holds then for j large enough so that $r_j > (m^*)^2$, since $Y_n \leq m$ under P_m we have

$$(m^*)^2 < r_j \leq \sigma_{n_j, m_j}^2 = \text{Var}_{m_j}(Y_{n_j}) \leq E_{m_j}(Y_{n_j}^2) \leq m_j^2 \leq (m^*)^2,$$

again a contradiction.

Part 4b: If the claim fails then there is $\varepsilon > 0$ and sequences $r_j \rightarrow \infty$ and (n_j, m_j) such that, for each j , $\sigma_{n_j, m_j}^2 \geq r_j$ but $n_j/m_j > (1 + \varepsilon) \log m_j$. By Part 4a, taking subsequences if necessary, we can assume that $n_j, m_j \rightarrow \infty$, and that for all j

$$n_j/m_j > (1 + \varepsilon) \log m_j > d. \quad (82)$$

Then, using Part 2a we obtain that for all j sufficiently large

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r_j}{C_3} &\leq \frac{\sigma_{n_j, m_j}^2}{C_3} \leq \mu_{n_j, m_j} = m_j \binom{n_j}{d} \frac{1}{m_j^d} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_j}\right)^{n_j-d} \\ &\leq m_j \left(\frac{n_j}{m_j}\right)^d \exp[-(n_j - d)/m_j] \leq m_j \left(\frac{n_j}{m_j}\right)^d e^{-n_j/m_j} e^d. \end{aligned}$$

Using (82) and that the function $x \mapsto x^d e^{-x}$ is decreasing for $x > d$, we have

$$\frac{r_j}{C_3} \leq m_j \left(\frac{n_j}{m_j}\right)^d e^{-n_j/m_j} e^d \leq m_j ((1 + \varepsilon) \log m_j)^d m_j^{-(1+\varepsilon)} e^d \leq m_j^{-\varepsilon} ((1 + \varepsilon) \log m_j)^d e^d,$$

giving the contradiction

$$\infty = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} r_j \leq C_3 (1 + \varepsilon)^d e^d \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left[m_j^{-\varepsilon} (\log m_j)^d \right] = 0.$$

Part 4c: Set $\varepsilon = 1/4$ and, using (26) and Parts 4a and 4b, choose $r_1 > 0$ large enough so that any n, m satisfying $\sigma_{n, m}^2 \geq r_1$ also satisfy

$$\sigma_{n, m}^2 \geq m \tau_d(n/m) \varphi_d(n/m) (1 - \varepsilon) \quad \text{and} \quad e^{-d/m} \geq 1 - \varepsilon.$$

Then, using (25),

$$\frac{\sigma_{n, m}^2}{\mu_{n, m}} \geq \frac{m \tau_d(n/m) \varphi_d(n/m) (1 - \varepsilon)}{m \tau_d(n/m) e^{d/m}} \geq \varphi_d(n/m) (1 - 2\varepsilon) \geq (1/2) \inf_{x > 0} \varphi_d(x),$$

so taking C_6 to be this last suffices. \square

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